THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., No. 619. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, *deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June next, and those particle indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

EDWARD WEBB,
Executor.
Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.
21ju

NETHERLANDS VICE-CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1862.

Estate of H. A. KRAMER *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T KROES,
Netherlands Vice-Consul.
26jy

NOTICE.

Estate of Sin-thae 信泰 *deceased.*

ALL Foreigners indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN; and all Foreigners having claims against the said Estate, or transactions with it still pending, are requested to give particulars thereof to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN on or before the 30th June, 1862.

TSE-TZIOU-POO 朱小坡 *Sin-thae's Father.*
TSE-LOW-KEE 朱老熙
KIANG-WING-SIN 姜韻生 } *Trustees.*

30ju Shanghai, 29th March 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND S. DIXSON,
Executors.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.
tf

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

(2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.
tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CULL is admitted a partner in our firm here and at Hankow from 1st January, 1862.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.
Shanghai, 27th May, 1862
31ju

NOTICE.

MR. MAHOMAD JEEVAN being about to leave this shortly for Bombay, Mr. SALAY MAHOMAD CURMALLY is authorized to sign my name per procuration from this date.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
Shanghai, 31st May, 1862.
26ju

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER COCK is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.
16ju

NOTICE.

I beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. WHELOCK & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
Shanghai, April 6th, 1862
2ju

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.
tf

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorized to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.
tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will, for the future, be carried on under the Firm or Style of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, Civil Engineers and Architects, Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD being a Partner in the business, dating from March 31st, 1862.

CHARLES W. GRIBBLE.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1862.
5jy

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will henceforth be conducted under the style of BOYD & Co., and Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is admitted a Partner in said Firm.

T. D. SYME & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

OUR Partners are THOMAS DEAS BOYD and WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK.

BOYD & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.
28ju

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.
tf

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.
10jy

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
Hankow, 1st May, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
Hankow, 6th March, 1862.
15ju

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.
16my

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.
6se

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BERNHARD TELGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of this month.

ALISCH & TELGE.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

MR. ALEXANDER ALISCH will continue the business on his own account under the style of

ALEXANDER ALISCH & Co.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.
7ju

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
1st January, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.
tf

NOTICE

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. JAMES MACOLMON, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December, 1861, and Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS, late of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner on our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
London, 1st January, 1862.
28ju

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED FINCHAM in our firm ceased on the 30th of April last.

REISS & Co.
China, May 17th, 1862.
7ju

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of H. J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
Manila, 10th March, 1862.
19jy

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $47,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.
19ap

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.
tf

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.
tf

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1862
tf

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
Hankow, 9th February, 1862.
tf

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.
tf

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250 760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.
tf

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.
tf

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.
tf

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.
tf

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSEL PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company.
Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.
tf

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.
tf

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.
tf

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.
tf

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
Yokuhama, 24th, October, 1861.
tf

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. [JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.
tf

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.
tf

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.
tf

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.
tf

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.
tf

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S
Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Tls. 8 per doz.
28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.
tf

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom, or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.
tf

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. WRIGHT and Mr. WILLIAM STRACHAN McLEAN are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29no Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. MUNZER being about to leave this shortly for Bombay Mr. NOORMAHOMED NUTHOO is authorized to sign our name per procuration from this date.

GHELLABHOY SEWJEE & Co.
7 jy Shanghai, 31st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and Mr. JAMES MILISCH were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6do Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

PUBLIC SALES.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 29th *May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all that valuable Land comprising the rear part on of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the 15th *July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf 774 *Consul.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 10	Hankow,	June 3
Hongkong,	May 21	Nagasaki,	June 2
Tientsin,	May 29	Kanagawa,	May 21

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..	Feb. 15	Received *via* Marseilles,	
Shanghai ..	Feb. 7	April	7

DIED.

At Tientsin of typhus fever, Lieutenant and Adjutant KILLEEN of H. M. 67th Regiment of Infantry. He was a man very much esteemed and liked by his Regiment; and has left a widow and three young children to deplore his loss.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.
Ending 6th June, 1862. Ending 6th June, 1861

May 31,—*Max.* 80 *Min.* 74	..... *Max.* 80 *Min.* 61	
June 1,— „ 77 „ 65	..... „ 63 „ 56	
2,— „ 68 „ 65	..... „ 65 „ 61	
3,— „ 74 „ 65	..... „ 69 „ 60	
4,— „ 74 „ 65	..... „ 63 „ 56	
5,— „ 74 „ 66	..... „ 65 „ 61	
6,— „ 72 „ 64	..... „ 68 „ 63	

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
May 31, ...	565 *a* 565	New 525 Old 545 *a* 550	
June 2, ...	565	.... 525	550
3, ...	565	.... 520	540
4, ...	570	.... 525	540
5, ...	570	.... 520	555
6, ...	565	.... 520	535

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 6, *Clipper*, (Ham. sch.), Marxen, from Newchwang; 6, *Agnes*, (Am. hq.) King, from Newcastle, N. S. Wales; 6, *Ida Lucy* (Am. junk), O'Brien, from the Yang-tsze; 6, *Shanlung*, (Am. str.), Armstrong, from Yang-tsze; 6, *Zwalum*, (Dut. brg.), Bloem, from Nagasaki; 6, *Jeanne & Joseph*, (Fr. brg.), Cosmire, from Yokuhama; 6, *Cortes*, (Am. str.), Dall, from Hankow; 6, *Helleesyoit*, (Br. str.), Filleul, from Chinkiang.

DEPARTED.—June 1, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.), West, for Hankow; 6, *Celtic a*, (Am. sch.), Krusman, for Nagasaki; 6, *Nankin*, (Br. str.), Grange, for Hankow; 6, *Crabe*, (Br. lugger), Newman, for Hankow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Str. *Yang-tsze*, from Hankow, Mr. Leonard. Per Str. *Rajah*, from Nganking, 1,000 Chinese troops. Per *Colombia*, from San Francisco, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis and two child ren, and Mr. Hayes. Per *Flora*, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Pustau, Gwyther, White, Parker, and Pederson. Per Str. *Ondine*, from Hankow, Messrs. D. Lapsalik, Ryrie, Vincent, and Dixson. Per Str. *Fei-ccw*, from Hankow, Messrs. C. J. King and J. S. Robinson. Per H.M.S. *Hesper*, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria, Rev. Burlingner, and Mr. H. A. Moore, Military Store Department.

DEPARTED.—Per Str. *Pekin*, for Hongkong, Lieut.-Colonel Moody, Capt. F. E. Lubbers, Capt. Clarke, Dr. Simpson, Messrs. Roberts, R.N., T. Harris, J. Bradwell, Jules Giretto, Lieut. Reddie, W. Mackenzie, and T. Bell. Per Fang-tsze, Mr. T. Hanbury.

EXPECTED.—From Europe,—
April 20.
For Hongkong,—Messrs. Sharp and Heaton.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. Maltby, G. S. Alcock, and E. Milsom.
May 4.
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Vail, Genl. Valdez, two ladies and three aides-de-camp, and Mr. W. C. Shrimball.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. Cresswell, R. W. G. Weston, and C. Kiley.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 7th *June*, 1862.

THE annexed letter is published at the request of H.M.'s Naval Commander-in-Chief for general information.

WALTER MEDHURST,
Consul.

"IMPERTURBE," SHANGHAE,
5th *June*, 1862.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you that the Junk No. 124 H, belonging to Messrs. Dudley & Co., has exposed herself to the levy of a duty at one of the Rebel Custom Houses by entering one of the creeks near Nanking, and that I shall in future withdraw the numbers from all junks which, with no intention of trading at Nanking, by leaving the fairway of the river, incur the risk of bringing on these collisions unnecessarily, with which I request you will acquaint the mercantile community at this Port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HOPE,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
H. M. Consul,
Shanghae.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 7th *June*, 1862.

The Undersigned is requested by the Brigadier-General Commanding H.M. Forces in China to publish for general information, that, for the present, and until further notice, he cannot allow any building to be erected within one hundred and fifty yards of the western line of defence in the front, or within twenty yards of it in the rear, and that a clear space must likewise be maintained for fifty yards around the rear of each post on the said line. The Brigadier-General considers this precaution indispensable to the efficient working of the line of defences in the event of an attack being made on the Settlement.

WALTER MEDHURST,
Consul.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 7th *June*, 1862.

The annexed memorandum is published for the information of all Public Houses in the Settlement, holding Licenses from this Office, and any breach of its provisions will render the Proprietor so offending liable to the withdrawal of his license.

WALTER MEDHURST,
Consul.

1.—Keepers of Public Houses are prohibited from selling liquors of any description to any of H.M. Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers; they are not to allow any soldier or camp follower to enter or lurk about their premises.

2.—The Military Police to have free ingress to these houses. They may be recognized by the word "Police" being printed on the right arm.

3.—Any violation of these rules or interference with the Military Police to be punished by deprivation of license.

C. W. D. STAVELEY,
Brigadier-General.
6th June, 1862.

THE London Mail of 26th April due in Hongkong on the 8th June, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 11th June per *Manila*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday the 19th inst.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

JAPAN at the present time exhibits an interesting spectacle to the commercial world, quite in accordance with this age of progress. The arrival at the port of Shanghai, during the past few days, of a British-built vessel sailing under the Japanese flag is in itself an event worthy of notice. When we learn further that this ship has not only been purchased by the native government, but that she is laden with the produce and manufactures of the country for trading purposes abroad, it throws an entirely new light upon the exclusive national policy of that peculiar people. Hitherto we have been led to understand that the Tycoon and his Yaconins and the Damios who rule with despotic sway over the subjects of the empire, were not only averse to the encouragement of foreign commerce, but held in contempt those who pursued the vocations of merchants and ship-traders. So much was this understood to be the case that the representatives of the Treaty Powers assumed it as a fact which influenced them in drawing up local regulations for the guidance of foreign subjects in their intercourse with government officials. To this day it is a standing charge against Mr. Alcock, late British Minister at Yedo, that he endorsed this opinion—so offensive to upright English merchants—and thereby damaged our commercial status in Japan, by drawing a broad line of demarcation between the enterprising trader and the members of H. M. Legation.

Like many other foregone conclusions, based upon superficial observations of Japanese institutions by diplomatists and travellers, this is one of the most erroneous, if we may judge a government by its acts. While foreign powers have been exhausting all their diplomatic skill to open up the external trade of the Japanese isles—each nation vieing with the other for the possession of exclusive privileges—the astute members of the present administration, with the sanction of the Tycoon, have resolved on securing for the government the principal share of the benefits to be obtained by foreign commerce. They have observed the many advantages possessed by foreigners over themselves in trading freely with all parts of the world, in the manufactures and products of their country; and with the keen eyes of money-making people see their way to realizing larger profits on their wares than they now obtain.

Imbued with this cosmopolitan spirit of free trade, the Japanese Government has made a first venture in purchasing and loading on their own account, the ship in question. She is a first class British-built barque of 358 tons register, known on Lloyd's list as the *Armistice*, and was the property of her late commander, Captain Richardson. Her timbers and spars are of the best material, and the cabin, fittings, and general appointments are unusually neat and uncommon for her size, while a better selection could not have been made for trading purposes, as she carries double her registered tonnage. For nearly two years this vessel has been trading between the ports of Nagasaki and Shanghai with marked success; and as Captain Richardson has made considerable acquaintance among the Japanese officials he had many visits from time to time, when they always expressed their admiration of his ship. For nearly the last twelve months, overtures have been made and questions asked as to the sale of the vessel; and they have calculated the profits she made by referring to their Customs books after each voyage. Having made up their minds to purchase, they proceeded in the most cautious and business-like manner to ascertain the price. Then the governor of Nagasaki came on board, and after due consideration agreed to buy her in the name of the Japanese government for $34,000. This was agreed to before her last trip under British colours, and she was delivered over and paid for on her return voyage. When the transaction was concluded, the foreign residents at Nagasaki were all on the *qui vive* to know what the government were going to do with the ship. They were not kept long in suspense, for the authorities commenced loading her immediately with coals and the usual produce of the country, such as seaweed, isinglass, Japan ware, and a variety of commodities suitable for the China market—about 600 tons in all. During this time several high officers of the government came down from Yedo to visit the ship and report to the Tycoon. One official of high rank was appointed to superintend the experiment, and proceed with eight others of lesser rank in the vessel to Shanghai. She was then named the *Sen-zai-maroo*, signifying "To last a thousand years," and the Japanese colours were hoisted at her peak where the British ensign had previously fluttered in the breeze. On the 27th May she set sail, with fifty other Japanese passengers, consisting of inferior officials, followers and servants; also some native seamen and a naval officer to make nautical observations and receive instructions as to the management of the ship. When the governor of Nagasaki purchased the vessel from Captain Richardson he made it a *sine qua non* that he should remain in command for the first trip, and with his own crew conduct their first trading expedition to China; so that this experienced ship-master was the first British subject commanding a Japanese ship and sailing under that flag. After a good passage of four days she arrived safely at the port of Shanghai where her presence, and that of her freight and passengers, has created much interest.

Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M. Consul, paid an official visit to these "strangers from a strange land," on board the *Sen-zai-maroo*, when they received him with every mark of respect. The interview was long, and the conversation which took place was most interesting. The Japanese made numerous enquiries concerning the trade of Shanghai, based upon statistical information. They asked concerning the Customs revenue of the port, and why it was that foreigners were employed in collecting the same; also the value of land in the Settlement, and wished to know if they could purchase any—to all of which Mr. Medhurst gave them the fullest information, and invited them to wait on him if they wished to make further inquiries for similar purposes. In return, he informed them that as he would have to report their arrival in Shanghai and his visit to them to the British Minister-plenipotentiary at Pekin, he wished to know whether they came with a view to ascertain the effects of a trading speculation or for political objects. They assured him that it was solely with commercial views that they had come, and it was probable that some of them might remain in Shanghai, and send the vessel back for a second cargo.

Such are the chief points that as yet have reached us concerning this spontaneous mercantile venture of the Japanese government, which is so opposed to our former knowledge of that exclusive despotism and their traditional policy that the whole matter would seem a piece of romance but for the reality before us. To trace out the effects of this unexpected movement is a matter for grave consideration, and we shall return to the subject as we observe any fresh feature in the development of this new tree of commerce from Japan, which has just been planted by the *Sen-zai-maroo*.

NANKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

In my last letter I told you that the aspect of affairs did not augur much for future rebel successes. The Imperialists have for some time been steadily making their way down the river; and since the capture of Wuhu (which at last fell into their hands after repeated unsuccessful attacks) they have come with increased speed. It is naturally important that they should have that place, as they can control their operations from there without impediment; and if they can only get Nanking, the river will be opened and a brisk trade will in an immensurably short space of time spring up. It will then be advantageous for most parties, with the exception of salt smugglers. These people will of course be displeased, as, at the present time, if they can only get a boat laden with salt past this place, it is almost a fortune to them; whereas it will be totally different if the rebels are driven out, as the above article will not be allowed to be conveyed past.

For some few weeks past the Imperialists have been expected, and it was generally known that they were in great force and had 300 or 400 war-boats. Batteries have been repaired, earth-works thrown up, and an additional 32-pounder with "V.R." on it to Liang's fort, and most of the guns pointing up the river. They have really been very active of late here, and deserve great credit on that account. Additional guns have been mounted on the hill amongst which there is one 6,000-catty gun subjected to an experimental trial a week or so back and found pretty effective. For the past few days people have been leaving in great numbers, and at the time I write the shops are all closed and the streets pretty well deserted. These are sure and certain signs that difficulties are impending overhead and that thick clouds are gathering in the distance. And strange to say, and what is still worse, that as the Imperialists advance so are they joined by as many rebels as can manage to run successfully; and I believe that the place will go off with an explosion by and bye, and the Tien-wang and some of his followers will be left to their fate. Changes are taking place all round, and numbers of rebels going over to the other side; in fact it is said that the Ying-wang, who I mentioned the other day was besieged at Lu-chow (not at Soochow as printed), has deserted the rebel cause, and is probably going to assist in the attack on this place. If the Imperialists can manage to operate with their forces in a proper manner there is no fear of any failure in effecting its capture. As it seems probable, from the determination of the Imperialists to take this place that several engagements may ensue, it will be better perhaps instead of condensing particulars into a limited space to give as full an account as possible of each day's proceedings.

May 30th.—The people were generally agitated throughout the day, and any amount of them with bundles on their backs wending their way to more peaceful regions. Various reports came to our hearing that the Imperialists had already arrived at the Hsin-tou-kuan, but it was not expected that they would put in their appearance so soon after.

Towards 8 o'clock P.M., however, we espied a fire in the direction of Liang's, and heard the reports of two or three guns. We then knew that they were really near, and so did Liang, for he gong began to strike to quarters, and the first on the opposite bank of the river opened in the direction of the flames and kept up a running fire for some time, with what precision is not generally known, but two or three of the guns were heavy ones and made some good reports. It was quite refreshing to see the little amount of animation there was after enduring a monotonous life for such a long time. We hope to see still more, and should the place fall shall be more reluctant to leave it. We really enjoyed the firing as long as it lasted, although it kept us up a long time after the proper hour for retiring to rest. There was great shouting and noise at one time, and several trading boats drifted down by the Imperialists attempted to seek refuge at Liang's establishment, but disappeared again after four successive discharges of grape had been scattered amongst them. Noise and firing were carried on pretty well throughout the night, and confusion and disorder for the first time for some months reigned in lieu of "Great Peace."

31st.—About 4 o'clock this morning spirited fire was again commenced from the fort on the opposite side, but was only occasionally, followed up with a gun from Liang's—that gun though was a 32-pdr. with a "V.R." on it, which the rebels were wise enough to find out would be more serviceable than a Chinese one. At five it was very misty, but we could manage to discern a number of Imperialist war boats, so well congregated together that nearly every shot from the batteries must have told. They were allowed to manœuvre about and arrange themselves just above the fort without molestation, the firing having been suspended for a short time, but soon after they had opened out and apparently got themselves into position, they all crossed the river and retired to their usual retreat again. The day was comparatively tranquil, few shots being exchanged on either side. The war boats have managed to ensconce themselves in a small creek a short distance above Liang's, where little more than the masts are visible. They took possession of four forts on their way down; one of which though was not completed, and I am not sure whether any guns had been already placed there or not. In the evening I cruised through the street and was somewhat amused to find Liang in the midst of about 30 or 40 fierce warriors, armed with knives, swords, spears, pikes, &c., with the drawn knives in his hands, threatening any one who might run, with instant decapitation, and spreading terror around him on all sides. His visage presented a fierce appearance; he was without stockings, but yet had managed to find time to assume his helmet and gorgeous coloured coat, resplendent with dragons of all shapes and sizes in gold lace and other materials; altogether he was a fighter a fierce individual.

June 1st.—Some desultory firing went on through the day, but nothing new. There seem to be about 200 or 300 war boats, but last night with the telescope we could make out from Liang's look-out some more making their way down to join the others. A man who was caught in the act deserting yesterday, had his head removed; it appears he miscalculated on the speed of his own legs.

NEW MODE OF TREATING SMALL-POX.

IN our issue of the 10th May we published some extracts from a report on the health of the troops at Tientsin, having reference to a new mode of treating small-pox lately introduced by Dr. Rennie Surgeon of the 31st Regiment. Since then we are informed that the treatment in question has been tried successfully by some of the medical practitioners in Shanghai; and, considering the great importance of the subject, we have procured more full information which we now place before our readers.

It appears that the success of Dr. Rennie's system of treating small-pox was so marked as compared with the ordinary method which had been hitherto followed, that Brigadier-General Staveley C.B., commanding the troops in China, addressed the following Memorandum to the Senior Medical Officer at Tientsin:—

GARRISON OFFICE,
TIE-TSIN, 28th *February*, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

The Senior Medical Officer will be good enough to make a full report of the results of the treatment for small-pox, distinguishing the cases which have been treated according to Dr. Rennie's system, from those treated by the usual practice.

As the Brigadier-General Commanding proposes that this report be laid before His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, as he considers Dr. Rennie's theory, if correct, a subject of the greatest importance, not only to the British Army but to the world at large, every Medical Officer capable of giving information on the subject is called upon to do so in the fullest possible manner.

By Order,
A. GAMMELL,
D.-A.-G. & Master-General.

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The treatment of dysentery also pursued by Dr. Rennie being based on views differing materially from those at present held by the medical profession, and its success having been very apparent in serious cases where the ordinary treatment had altogether failed, the Senior Medical Officer (Staff Surgeon Dr. Bindon) was further directed by the Brigadier-General to call on Dr. Rennie to include in his report on small-pox a notice likewise of the principles guiding his practice in dysentery.

In accordance with these instructions Dr. Rennie drew up the following summary of his views, which, we are informed, has been forwarded (along with reports from Dr. Bindon and Dr. Lamprey, Surgeon of the 67th Regiment) by Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., to the Home authorities, by whom no doubt the subject will receive that impartial consideration which its importance merits; involving as it does the question of ameliorating disease generally, in addition to modifying the severity and arresting the danger of the most loathsome and dreaded of human maladies.

Summary of views respecting a new mode of treating small-pox and Eruptive Fevers generally, with a notice of the train of events which led to its adoption; also a few observations respecting the application of the principles involved to the cure of Dysentery by D. F. Rennie, M.D., Surgeon 31st Regiment.

When stationed at Hongkong ten years ago, as Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, I noticed a remarkable connection to exist between internal diseases and irregularities in the modes of termination of fevers, which impressed me with the belief that the theory of medicine as taught in modern schools was unsound, especially so, when applied to the treatment of tropical disease—and that, to carry out which on rational principles, it was necessary to adopt a line of practice based on facts, as deduced from local observation, and not from professional tradition and stereotyped descriptions of disease contained in the class of works known as text books on the practice of medicine. The circumstances under which this belief originated were the following:—

During the summer of 1852. a very obscure and fatal form of disease was prevailing amongst a corps of Gun Lascars, recruited from the Madras Army, and attached to the Royal Artillery in China. The men were attacked with severe fever, rapidly followed by internal dropsy, bronchitis, and a swollen state of the joints; the latter symptom leading to its being viewed by some as a species of rheumatic fever. I myself did not believe in the rheumatic origin of the disease; but no satisfactory theory of its pathology occurred to me until, after watching with some care the progress of the ordinary intermittent and remittent fevers (with their intestinal complications) which prevailed extensively amongst the European soldiers on the island, I ascertained that so long as the men had the regular attacks of fever terminating by sweating, they were free from any affection of the bowels; but that so soon as the febrile paroxysms ceased to pass off by perspiration, they were, as a general rule, seized with diarrhœa, usually of a periodic form, standing in the same relation to the hot stage of the fever as the sweating did, and which eliminative action in the intestinal mucous membrane was frequently the precursor of the dysenteric symptoms which are so common in the chronic forms of the disease.

The fact being thus brought prominently before me, that the absence of the sweating stage in intermittent fever produced diarrhœa and dysentery, I could recognise no reasonable grounds for thus limiting the diseases that it might give origin to; and I argued, why should the inner membrane of the intestines be the only part of the body capable of removing the results of febrile action from the blood, by a process analogous to sweating, on the skin ceasing to perform that function? A little more experience satisfied me that such was not the case, and that the air tubes, the substance of the lungs, the coats of the stomach, the glandular system generally, the linings of the membranes of the chest, the abdomen and the brain according to constitutional predispositions to local derangement become involved in the same process—a thick cloud of ignorance seemed to clear from my mind, and something approaching to a rational conception of the relation existing between fevers and those disordered conditions of internal organs, called their complications, became apparent to me, and enabled me to account for the obscure disease of the Gun Lascars, which I found to be a masked form of the Hongkong intermittent; differing from it only, in the fact, that the hot stage instead of terminating by profuse sweating, as ensued for the most part in the Europeans, the crisis by watery elimination occurred internally, accounting for the sudden invasion of the dropsical symptoms, which sometimes set in in the substance of the lungs and the air tubes with a rapidity terminating in speedy suffocation—and which view of the case appeared to me the more probable when the peculiarities of the skin and of the native of the East were borne in remembrance.

The observation of these facts completely shook my faith in the principles which at present direct the practice of medicine; as I could not see how they were to be viewed as worthy of confidence, when they entirely overlooked the constitutional origin of an important class of local diseases and concentrated treatment in attempts to cure effects, while the cause remained in full operation. unrecognised and consequently neglected. Illustrations were constantly occurring of numbers of men living under the same malarious influences, being seized at the same time with the ordinary symptoms of intermittent fever; the cold and the hot stages following each other in due succession—in some, the paroxysm passing off by violent perspiration; in others by sudden and copious purging; while in a third class of cases, neither of these critical evacuations occurred, but nevertheless there was an abatement, though less complete, of the fever, coeval with which the patients commenced to complain of oppressed breathing cough, and the general indications of the condition known as bronchitis. The first were viewed as cases of intermittent fever, and during the intermission quinine was given to prevent the return of the attacks. The second were called cases of diarrhœa, and were treated by constitutional and local astringents, with the object of arresting the intestinal discharge, which in reality was attempting to thrust back into the system the results of febrile action, which, on each return of the intermittent attack, nature was struggling to throw off; as well might those in whom the crisis occurred from the skin have been placed in ice, in the hope of arresting the perspiration and driving it to an internal organ. The third group, owing to the indications of pulmonary disease was returned either as "Acute Catarrh" or "Bronchitis," according as the symptoms on the first attacks of the fever, were severe or not. The study of this form of the disease, I found to be important in result, as it explained satisfactorily how many cases of fever from the first assumed the remittent character. The primary attacks were essentially the same as in the other illustrations cited, but the perspiring stage, in place of occurring from the skin or intestinal surface, took a determination to the respiratory organs, thereby setting up a troublesome local disease; inasmuch as the skin and bowels both being free surfaces, the watery products of interfinitting febrile action could be not only eliminated from the blood but discharged from the body; whereas in the case of the pulmonary crisis, they were only eliminated (probably but partially) from the current of the circulation, and not discharged from the system, to the effecting of which the nature of the organs involved being unfavourable.

In the intermittent fever terminating by perspiration, the patient, as a general rule, enjoys a perfect return to health during the intervals of the attack, and so also would the ones with crisis from the bowels, if a rational mode of treatment was followed; but it is different in the case of the pulmonary crisis or perspiration, which totally alters the type of the disease and causes fever, in origin essentially the same as intermittent, to assume a more dangerous and intractable remittent character, and which is to be traced to the fact, that from the time of the first seizure the system has not been altogether free from the products of febrile disturbance, and therefore the return of the intermittent paroxysm is less defined; from its being a mere increase of a previous febrile action under which the system has been labouring from the commencement of the disease. Out of this simple variety in the mode of termination of an ordinary febrile paroxysm, the mania which exists in medicine for the conversion of symptoms into special maladies may make, according to the particular portion of the pulmonary apparatus affected, half a dozen or more distinct chest affections, each one having its special mode of treatment directed against it as a purely local disease, and the constitutional cause originating them allowed to remain in full operation. Need it then be a matter of surprise that the diseases of tropical climates should prove so fatally to our soldiers, or that a practical science, in which effects take the place of causes, should be from year to year decreasing in the confidence not only of the public, but of a considerable proportion of those who practice it.

It is impossible to over-estimate the deplorable consequences which result, more especially in tropical climates, from the principles of medicine as now taught, being so constructed as to obscure to the mind of the practitioner the great fact that the train of symptoms, which, from occurring in a certain order, and terminating with a critical discharge from the skin, is called intermittent fever, may and constantly does adopt other terminations to its paroxysms than that by cutaneous perspiration—when such does occur, the consequent want of clearly defined views on the subject leading to the true disease being lost sight of, and the malady named after, and the treatment directed towards the constitutional determination, in place of being directed against the constitutional cause, which would be done, so long as the skin remained the eliminating surface. Hence, quinine, as the specific relied on for the cure of intermittent fever ought also to be continued for the cure of the numerous local disorders, occurring in connection with varieties in its modes of crisis; not because it exercises any specific influence over the local lesions, attributable directly to arrests the morbid action going on in the constitution on which the local malady depends.

To an unacquaintance with this great natural law is to be traced a vast amount of that want of success which has so long characterised the treatment of tropical disease, and the consequent necessity which exists for invaliding by shiploads our soldiers. In reference to which, I have no hesitation in saying that an amount of facility has thus been afforded military surgeons of clearing their hospitals of obscure and tedious cases, which I doubt to have been conducive to the progress of practical medicine in Her Majesty's service, or to a considerable degree to the benefit of the sick themselves, if the vital statistics of invalid ships are examined.

On returning to England in the end of 1852 I drew up a paper giving the results of my experience in China, which I endeavoured to get inserted in one of the medical periodicals, but which was declined on account, I presume, of the peculiar views it contained.

In March, 1854. I proceeded to Western Australia, where, in conjunction with the medical charge of the troops at Fremantle, I had been appointed by the Colonial Office Surgeon to the Convict Establishment there. In this colony a wide field of observation, in extension of the views I had formed in China, was opened up to me, having under my care a corps of enrolled pensioners, composed of men for the most part of long tropical service, and who had been discharged from their respective regiments for physical disabilities more or less severe, also a very large number of convicts who had been sent out to the colony with broken constitutions and generally deteriorated health.

Continuing to be fully impressed with the general accuracy of my conclusions, I considered it but a duty to avail myself of every opportunity of drawing attention to them in the hope that time and the general progress of science generally, combined with indications of a transition stage into which medicine has been for some years drifting, might ultimately lead to due consideration being given them. The result, however, of nine years steady endeavours to draw attention to the important principle involved, has not been of a nature calculated to make me sanguine of speedy success; owing apparently to the extent to which a rational conception of the natural history of disease has been and continues to be obscured by a blind adherence to an antique and spurious nomenclature.

Having thus long maintained the identity of various local diseases with irregularities in the modes of crisis of fevers,* I gradually began to observe that it admitted of a much wider field of operation than I had originally accorded it and while this natural law applied to diseased action having a tendency to terminate by the morbid development of water in the blood and its discharge therefrom by crisis; the action varying in degree, according to constitutional and exciting causes of disease, from the drenching perspiration following an attack of ague, to the slight swelling of the tonsils or uvula following a chill and febrile flush—there appeared to me no reason why diseased action depending on purulent matter in the blood, and its discharge therefrom in forms varying from the eruption of small-pox to a common abscess or pimple, should not be amenable to the same law and subject to the same varieties in its modes of escaping from the blood—raising the question, as to whether the occurrence of ordinary small-pox is not the result of special external influences attracting the blood-poison in that particular direction, and hence that the constitutional causes of the small-pox pustule are as rife now, perhaps more so, than they were prior to the epoch of vaccination, the tendencies of the habit of the body generating it having been for some time back to adopt an internal in place of an external determination and therefore possibly the explanation why death from suppuration of the lungs and ulceration of the intestines, under the names respectively of consumption and dysentery, have been so much on the increase since small-pox ceased to be so common.

Fevers and diseases characterised by suppuration continue to be common, and when we are told on statistical authority that notwithstanding the comp ratively rarity of small-pox during the present century there has been a steady increase in the bills of mortality. it is difficult to avoid the conclusion. that when epidemic influences determine the suppurative products of febrile disease to the skin, even in the form of small-pox, on the whole they [the epidemic influences] prove less destructive to life than when the fevers they originate run their course without specific external results.

In connection with this view of atmospheric agencies, whether epidemic or endemic, a very interesting question suggests itself in reference to the influence which drainage as a preventive of intermittent fever has exercised over the actual mortality in the districts where that disease formerly prevailed. Should inquiry show that the disappearance of ague has been followed by an increase in the death rates from disease generally, then the very important and startling query arises, as to whether the efforts of modern hygiene have not been expended in the wrong direction, and that in place of altering the natural relations existing between particular soils and particular atmospheres, it ought to have been directed towards improving the individual hygienic condition of the inhabitants, having the object in view, of counteracting those impaired states of the system and defective powers of resistance, which seem to be inseparable from a predisposition to contract the class of symptoms known as malarious disease.

Connected with the former prevalence of intermittent fever in England there are some facts that appear to me give a degree of support to the supposition advanced. For instance ague formerly was viewed as having a certain salutary influence, and individuals suffering under other ailments used to endeavour to contract it as a curative measure. Dr. Watson, in his work on the practice of medicine, mentions the case of the late Dr. Sims, a former London physician of some eminence, who, at the commencement of the illness that terminated his life, said he would recover if he could catch an ague. He went to the marshy districts expressly for the purpose of contracting one, but returned to London without having succeeded, complaining that the country had been spoiled by draining, and that there was no more intermittent fever to catch. Dr. Watson also mentions the popular belief respecting ague being a cure for epilepsy.

It does seem singular that facts such as these should have been long known to the medical profession, and the important teaching they convey entirely overlooked. To my mind this popular belief in the salutary influences of ague has a sound pathological basis, attributable directly to its innocuous crisis. What Dr. Sims was anxious to effect, in his desire to contract a new disease, was in reality exposing himself to a specific atmosphere, having the property of altering the crisis of the febrile disease he was at the time labouring under. In the same way the cases of epilepsy, no doubt, were benefitted by exposure to malaria being in all probability cases of intermittent fever with internal crisis involving the nervous system, and the cure of which was effected by exposing the patients to a specific atmospheric influence, possessing the power of altering the type of the constitutional derangement by substituting a cutaneous crisis. Thus placing cause and effect in their true position before the practitioner, instead of the reverse order in which he had previously viewed them.

The mortality of epidemics I believe depend partly on decomposition in the blood † by electrical influences, partly on the form of crisis assumed and partly [probably chiefly] on the constitution of the individuals attacked. I incline to the opinion that much of what is attributed to malaria is due to electrical conditions of the atmosphere lighting up intermittent febrile action in those who have become predisposed to it

That there is a close analogy in respect to the circumstances influencing local determination, between the varieties of watery crisis in intermittent fever and those of the purulent crisis of the suppurative fever ushering in small-pox, appears to me self evident. Every diseased condition occurring in individuals, under whatever circumstances they may be placed, that is characterised by a cold, a hot, and a sweating stage following in regular succession within a defined period, is called an ague fit, and should it return at brief intervals it becomes ordinary intermittent fever, and every disease characterised by the two first symptoms and terminating by fluid collecting in a cavity, by a watery discharge from the bowels or oppressed state of the breathing, is called a dropsy, a diarrhœa, or a chest affection, as the case may be. And so it is with the same cold and hot sequents should their terminal stage be the effusion from the blood, of a material converting itself into purulent matter, which, in the event of its occurring over the surface of the body is called small-pox, provided it makes its appearance in the first instance as distinct pustules of certain character; but should the same material be deposited in the substance of the lungs it becomes consumption or pneumonia according to the rapidity of its course and the bias of the medical attendant. Again, sequents, the same in every respect, may select the substance of the liver as the receptacle for the products of the attack, there constituting acute inflammation, followed by abscess The same may be thrown out on a pustular form on the surface of the intestines, and there constitute one of the forms of dysentery; or it may be eliminated in a diffuse form on the surface of a membrane or in the substance of a muscle or a gland, there becoming purulent collections in short sores or abscesses as the case may be; or it may be extruded also in a diffuse form on the skin under the name of phlegmonous erysipelas.

I have now entered sufficiently, I think, into preliminary detail to make the principle apparent, upon which the peculiar treatment I adopt is based, and which involves the use of remedies simple in kind and simple in mode of application, by the early and free use of which I have great confidence that fever and other symptoms depending on the presence in the blood of the elements of purulent matter, which, if left to pursue their natural course, might terminate in severe face small-pox externally or some fatal suppurative action or purulent collection internally, can be arrested in their growth and the matter in course of formation within the current of the circulation extracted from the blood and conducted to an innocuous termination.

Friction with the tartrate of antimony and croton oil has long been employed in medicine under the name of counter-irritation, for the relief of specific local symptoms, such as inflammation of the lungs or air tubes; their use generally being restricted to the latter stages of disease, when other remedies have failed to give relief. They are also invariably applied over the immediate seat of the disease, and any effects which they produce (generally purulent eruptions) are specially referred to the supposed peculiar irritating properties they possess—the result, in fact, of the remedies themselves, as much so as the burn is of the hot iron that inflicts it.

The results however of careful observation of the effects of tartar emetic and croton oil, when applied to the skin, have satisfied me that there is no specific effect whatever produced by them, and that whatever suppurative action ensues from their use, is a local determination to the skin of pre-existing disease in the blood: the source, in fact, of the internal symptoms for which, in accordance with existing principles, counter-irritation is usually employed.

Holding this view, whatever may be the symptoms I am called on to treat, I have for some time back employed one or other of these remedies as a means of testing the condition of the blood, and determining whether diseased action depends on the presence in it of purulent or other matter, because, as a general rule, whatever there may be at the time in the blood, foreign to its natural constituents, will be, by careful and repeated applications of either of these tests, precipitated on the surface of the body.

By this treatment I am satisfied I have prevented a large amount of serious disease and cured a good deal that had become serious, by opening up a new mode of exit to the morbid matter which remained in the blood; thereby relieving diseased organs from further irritation, and allowing them to recover an amount of integrity which they could not have done, if they had continued to have been used for the excreting of blood impurities.

To secure the full benefit of this treatment by cutaneous elimination, it is necessary to pay the greatest attention to the bowels, irrespective altogether as to whether they may be apparently relaxed or not, even to the extent of acute dysentery. That the primary cause of a vast amount of disease is constipation I am fully convinced; as I am, that the very evacuation, far less the regulation of the bowels, is a matter of such obscurity and difficulty as to have entirely escaped the notice of the medical profession, in fact, to be unknown to it, as far as medical works enable one to express an opinion.

The experience of every day more and more convinces me that the class of symptoms for which antiagents are given, in a large proportion of instances arise from an overloaded and not a relaxed state of the bowels — the apparent looseness being the irritation resulting from the presence of decomposed and putrid matter in the intestines as a general rule.

Another cause of constipation being overlooked is that large purgatives may be given and apparently operate freely, but without cleaning the bowels at all; for this simple reason, that a dose of black draught for instance, when taken into the stomach, there becomes subject to the same laws which regulate other fluids that enter it, namely, that they are absorbed into the blood and there circulate until nature finds a mode of getting rid of them. Certain medicinal fluids discharge themselves by the kidneys and are called diuretics, others cause discharges from the mucous membrane of the bowels under the name of purgatives or hyrogogone cathartics. Thus for their action is clear enough; but when it is borne in mind that the intestines are twenty-five feet long, and that at any part of the lower fifth of this tube collections of feculent matter may form, it ought to be apparent that the true purgative effect of a medicine acting in this way is a mere matter of chance, as to whether it is discharged from the blood at a point *above* or *below* the seat of constipation—if below, it is simply inert and utterly useless; but medicine has been discharged from the system, but the obstruction in the bowels has not been removed, and the patient and the doctor are both deceived, the real cause of disease remaining unremoved until nature and time effects its discharge, by which time it has frequently has done serious mischief by producing secondary diseases.

Owing therefore to the extreme uncertainty of purgative medicines of the ordinary class and also owing to the fact that constipation frequently results from deficiency of nervous force in the muscular coat of the intestines, any drug capable of restoring nervous influence independent of acting through the blood, must in a certain class of cases be of the greatest value; and for reasons which will hereafter be made apparent, such a property I believe specially to exist in croton oil, when employed as an internal remedy for constipation, and which an accidental circumstance led to my discovering.

(To be continued.)

* In a word. that an intermittent. remittent or other form of fever, which does not determine its critical periods to the skin, the bowels. or the urinary organs, does so to some other organ or cavity in the body, which determination is then, by a singular obliquity of medical perception. viewed as a specific malady under the name of a local inflammation or dropsy in place of being viewed as an integral portion of the fever; as the same watery effusion would be viewed so long as it occured from the skin.

† As animal fluids such as milk. when removed from the organism, become decomposed by certain conditions of the atmospheric electricity, it is not unreasonable to entertain the probability of a like influence being exercised on animal fluids within the body. as no doubt occurs in cholera, heat apoplexy, and other diseases where a decomposed state of the blood is manifest.

REBEL NEWS.

From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News of June 2.

ON Saturday and Sunday there was a great rush of frightened villagers towards Shanghai in the direction of Sik-n-way, driven in from fear of the rebels; and at one time it was reported that the French troops stationed at that post had engaged with them. A detachment of infantry was sent out some distance in the direction of the "Bubbling Well" with two field pieces, where they are now posted, but no rebels were seen by them up to yesterday morning. The disposition of the troops in that quarter is to defend still more the western approaches to the Settlement, so as to allow the industrious villagers in the suburbs to pursue their avocations in safety.

On the Eastern flank between the Woungpoo and the embouchure of the Yangtsze, we learn that two walled cities, which the allied forces intended to capture during the last expedition have given in their allegiance to the Chinese authorities.

(June 3.)

ACCOUNTS from Tsing-poo and Sungkeong state that the rebels have returned, and made a desperate effort to regain the posts evacuated by them in the late expedition. At the former place Colonel Ward's men who had garrisoned the city have been hard beset; while Kuangfu-lin, an Imperialist encampment, has been deserted by its craven occupants, and is now in rebel hands. Apparently emboldened by their movements, they attacked Sung-keong, where a detachment of small-arms men from H. M. S. *Centaur* is stationed, when a skirmish took place, and sixty rebels were killed, without any loss on our side. They are now encamped not more than two miles from Sung-keong, and mean mischief by their movements. Report says that Ward wants assistance at Tsing-poo, to hold his ground.

(June 7.)

IT is reported that the rebels have invested Tsing-poo and Sung-keong; and authentic information has been received that the gig of H. M. S. *Centaur* has been seized by them, the crew having escaped from their clutches. Altogether matters are again assuming a warlike aspect in the direction of these cities, which have so recently been the seat of operations. It is not intended that any of the allied troops will proceed to relieve the Chinese, but the British Admiral ordered early yesterday morning that the 31st should be landed from the *Vulcan*, and that all the available small-arms men with eleven naval officers, be sent up in her to Sung-keong, where she is to remain for some time as the depôt of the Naval Brigade. Sir James Hope started himself beforehand in the *Coromandel*, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy.

IN addition to the foregoing we learn that the rebels are approaching the Settlement from the North and North-West; many villagers from these points rushing in report them to be not more than four miles off. Their incendiary fires among the farms and villages are plainly visible from the tops of the houses. Our military and naval defenders are at their posts; and we have no cause to fear an attack. On the contrary. we trust that our gallant soldiers and sailors will have an opportunity of meeting a sufficient force of the enemy, so as to strike a decisive blow.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of June 5.)

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

AMONG the deaths from cholera which have occurred during the last few days, we regret to announce that of Captain Tomlinson of the *Ziba* who died yesterday, just on the eve of his departure for London. It would appear that people on board the shipping at anchor in the river are more subject to this dreadful epidemic than those on shore, as we learn that three sailors have died of cholera on board the *Imperieuse*, and others belonging to the gun-boats and merchantmen. Every one should be watchful at this season, in taking remedies on the appearance of the first symptoms.

THE WEATHER.

MAY.—This month is reckoned the wettest of the twelve, giving an average of 16 rainy days for 7 years, while last year it rained heavily on 19 days. This year rain fell during 6 days only, and then but lightly in the morning and evening, excepting one day when it fell for 18 hours consecutively. From this comparative dryness the weather has been exceedingly fine, and but for local exhalations we could realize the beautiful conceptions of the poet when welcoming the summer, in these lines:—

From bright'ning fields of ether, far disclos'd,
Child of the sun, refulgent Summer comes;
In pride of youth, and felt thro' nature's depth,
He comes, attended by the sultry hours,
And ever-fanning breezes on his way.

Alas! for many, these "ever fanning breezes" have been charged with deadly vapours, to which they have succumbed. It would appear that at this season the low marshy lands and fœtid creeks which surround Shanghai, emit poisonous vapours that create many of the most serious ailments to which "this mortal flesh is heir to," and these immediate causes of disease have been greatly increased during the present year from the crowding of Chinese into the Settlement. Cholera, small-pox, and typhus fever have increased the ordinary bills of mortality.

The temperature has shewn indications of the approaching summer heats, but on the whole it has been mild and enjoyable. The maximum range of the thermometer was from 66° to 83° in the shade with an average of 73°, and the minimum at night from 50° to 74° with a mean of 60°. There was thunder and lightning on the 6th.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

As a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Australia, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

The Argus Gold Prize Cup, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

Lea & Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London, 19th October, 1861.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

Letchford & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, even if dipped in water. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oo April 20, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

Joint Underwriter's Association at Rotterdam;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

This superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from Clinker, Sulphur, or Slate, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

This Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.

tf May 5th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.

my-03 May 10th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright. Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.

tf April 28th, 1862

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. Bradwell Block & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.

tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Drugists,
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners.—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.

tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

Has been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 30	Nankin	B. str	80	Grange	Hankow	May 22	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 30	Tycoon	B. bark	273	Hill	Newchwang	.. 19	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 31	Sirius	Ha. bk	246	Borssen	Fuchau	.. 22	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	286	Borgen	Namquam	.. 16	Peas	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 31	Sword Fish	A. ship	1044	Crandall	Fuchau	.. 25	Spars	Olyphant and Co
.. 31	Flora	Por. bk	461	Remedios	Nagasaki	.. 21	General	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 31	Rajah	B. str	320	Catto	Nankin	.. 29	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 31	Kang-tsze	B. str	343	Hardy	Hankow	.. 25	Tea	Dent and Co
June 1	Governor General	B. str	302	McQueen	do	.. 25	do	Dent and Co
.. 1	Po-Yang	A. str	827	Briggs	do	.. 29	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 1	Sinsey [H M Eng.-boat			Lee	Y'-tsze-kiang	June 1		
.. 1	Columbia	B. str	800	Shuttleworth	San Francisco	Apr 15		David Reid
.. 1	Martha & Emily	B. brig	194	Carter	Newchwang	May 14	General	J Maitland and Co
.. 1	Agincourt	B. ship	987	Beauvais	Sydney	Apr 1	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 1	A British gun-boat							
.. 2	Eamont	B. schr	120	Shoosmith	Hongkong	May 15	General	Dow and Co
.. 2	Water Witch	B. bark	236	Norris	Nagasaki	.. 26	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 2	Esmeralda	Ha. bk	316	Polack	Amoy	.. 22	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Oriental	B. bark	300	Macey	Newcastle N.S.W	Mar 13	Coals	Johnson and Co
.. 2	Juventa	A. ship	1186	Newall	New York	Dec 29	do	Order
.. 2	Golden West	A. ship	1042	McKenzie	Fuchau			Russell and Co
.. 2	Thorwaldsen	Da. bg	139	Christensen	Hongkong	May 7	General	Harkort and Co
.. 2	Canton	B. bark	429	Leighton	London	Nov 23	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 2	Sen-Zai-Maroo,	Jap. bk	350	Richardson	Nagasaki	May 27	do	T. Knox and Co
.. 3	Undine	B. str	386	Baker	Hankow	.. 30	do	Turner and Co
.. 3	A Chinese steamer							
.. 3	A French gun-boat							
.. 3	Yiocano	Spa. bg	249	Flores	Fuchau	.. 24	do	J. R. Barras
.. 3	Pelaeon	B. str	235	Cairns	Hankow	.. 30		Blain, Tate and Co
.. 3	Miranda	Pru. bg			Hongkong	.. 18	do	Bourjau, Huberer & Co
.. 3	Templeman	A. bark	364	Jones	Nagasaki	.. 25	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 3	Carl Bayer	Swe bk	281	Stalbhin	Swatow	.. 23	Sugar	Order
.. 3	Marie Philippine	Ha. sch	121	Frey	Tamsuey	.. 30	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 3	Hesels Seawright	B. brig	130	Kier	Hongkong	.. 10	Rice	H. Leighton and Co
.. 4	Kiang-tsze	A. str.		Berry	do	.. 31		Russell and Co
.. 4	Hesper [H M Eng.-boat			Harris	Pelho	.. 30		
.. 4	Jin-Kee	B. str.	493	Milton	Yang-tsze			Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 4	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 31		Russell and Co
.. 4	Marmora	B. bark	314	Lyell	Nagasaki		General	Dow and Co
.. 4	Berwick Walls	B. ship			Yang-tsze		do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 5	Mortaban	Ha. bk	420	Ode	Fuchau	.. 26	do	Order
.. 5	Shandon	B. str	114	Aubin	Ningpo	June 3	do	Moses and Co
.. 5	Eldin	— str.		Purcell	Hankow	.. 4		
.. 5	Meteor	A. str.		Woodward	Fuchau	May 2		Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
May 30	St Louis	A. str.	700	Rubinet	Kanagawa	Sun., &c	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 30	A British gun-boat						
.. 31	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 31	Lord Macaulay	B. ship	846	Muir	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Persévérant	Fr. bg	221	Doucet	Nagasaki	do	Wheelock and Co
.. 31	May Queen	A. schr	134	Wells	Ningpo	do	H. Leighton and Co
June 1	St. Theodosius	Rus. str	312	Kohler	Nicolaiffski		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	E. F. Willets	A. ship	825	Williams	T'ku-k'ng-shang	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 1	Argus	Ha. bg	160	Mortensen	Newchwang	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 1	Syrian	B. bark	228	Stopher	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 1	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	158	Gardner	do		Dow and Co
.. 1	Young Greek	A. bark	458	Taylor	Swatow	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	Willamette	A. str.	413	Lawary	H'kow & Ports	Ballast	Chapman, King and Co
.. 1	Shandon	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 1	Palma	Ha. bk	240	Schoshay	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Turner and Co
.. 2	Emperor	B. bark	337	Burman	Nagasaki	Re exports	Wheelock and Co
.. 2	Wanda-ing Wave	A. schr	134	Ward	Hongkong	Sundries	H. Leighton and Co
.. 3	Jacob Bell	A. ship	1289	Priable	do	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 3	London	B. str.	403	Sullivan	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c	Harkort and Co
.. 3	Jeddo	B. str.	469	Wright	Nagasaki	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 3	Scotland	B. str.	750	Ballard	H'kow & Ports	Re-exports	Russell and Co
.. 3	Cosmopolite	B. str.	550	Campbell	do	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
.. 3	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	do	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 4	Pekin	B. str.	759	Soames	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	E. Warden, Aurel P. and O. Co
.. 4	Undine	B. str.	386	Baker	Hongkong	Original	Turner and Co
.. 4	Independence	A. ship	132	Thrane	Nagasaki	Ballast	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 4	Yang-tsze	B. str	343	Hardy	H'kow & Ports	Re-exports	Dent and Co
.. 5	Hankow	A. brig	154	Keyes	Nagasaki		Frazar and Co
.. 5	Pembroke	A. str.	351	Perkins	Hankow	Sundries	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Expected Departure
Aeliotar	May 26	B. bk	373	Behmer	Bourjau, Huberer and Co	Chefoo	
Agincourt	June 1	B. ship	987	Beauvais	Russell and Co		
Algerson	April 19	B. bark	446	Miller	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	
Amazone	May 29	Ha. bk	266	Nielsen	Johnson and Co	Newchwang	
Antelope	May 23	B. str.	249	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	
Berwick Walls	June 4	B. ship			Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Besels Seawright	June 4	B. brig	130	Kier	H. Leighton and Co		
Bu-Peep	Dec 26	Chi. str	73	Cochran			
Calliope	April 12	A. schr	280	Henderson	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	
Canton	June 2	B. bark	429	Leighton	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Carl Bayer	June 3	Swe. bk	281	Stalbhin	Order		
Challenger	May 24	R. ship	695	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	
Chico	May 21	Da. bg	339	Drescher	Gilman and Co	Taku	
Chin-Chin	May 9	A. lug	70	Todd	Frazar and Co	Hankow	
Chusan	April 8	B. str	529	Duncombe	Barnes Dallas		
Columbia	June 1	B. str.	800	Shuttleworth	David Reid		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	McDonald	H. G. Ward		
Cruiser	May 28	B. lug	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co	Hankow	
Dot	May 19	B. schr		Croft	Dow and Co	Hankow	
Eamont	June 2	B. schr	120	Shoosmith	Dow and Co		
Eifin	June 5	— str.		Purcell			
Eliza Mary	May 19	B. schr	186	Pine	Edward Byrne	Chinkiang	
Emma	May 23		116	West	Master	Ningpo	
Esmeralda	June 2	Ha. bk	316	Polack	Siemssen and Co		
Europa	April 13	A. ship	746	Robertson	Russell and Co	Amoy & Hkow	
Fairy	April 25	A. schr	629	Barret	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Falcon	April 21	B. ship	774	Keay	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	
Felseen	June 3	B. str.	255	Cairns	Blain, Tate and Co	Hankow	
Fenelia	Feb 17	B. str	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	
Flora	May 31	Por. bk	461	Remedios	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	
Frank	April 9	A. schr	159	Jones	Wheelock and Co	Hankow	
Gamecock	May 25	A. ship	1321	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ganjem	May 21	B. ship	881	Cockle	Russell and Co		
Glen-Aros	May 9	B. ship	679	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	London	
Glencoe	May 29	B. ship	746	Hutton	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Golden West	June 2	A. ship	1042	McKenzie	Russell and Co		
Governor General	June 1	B. str.	302	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	
Great Britain	May 16	B. bark	500	Burnster	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	
Gustav & Ernst	May 25	Ha. bg	180	Voigt	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Highflyer	May 19	B. ship	1011	Enwright	Lindsay and Co	London	
Jacob & Anna	May 31	Du. sch	286	Borgen	W. R. Adamson and Co		
J. N. Brockman	May 15	A. bark	376	Crockett	Wm. Rangeley and Co		
Jin-Kee	June 4	B. str.	493	Milton	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
John & Mary	May 21	B. bark	217	Geary	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	
Julia	May 27	B. bark	378	Morris	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	
Juventa	June 2	A. ship	1186	Newall	Order		
Kiang-tsze	June 4	A. str		Berry	Russell and Co		
Marie Philippine	June 3	Ha. sch	126	Frey	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Marmora	June 4	B. bark	314	Lyell	Dow and Co		
Martha & Emily	June 1	B. brig	194	Carter	J Maitland and Co		
Marion White	May 15	A. str	189	Lynch	H. Fogg and Co		
Maryland	May 7	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Frazar and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 23	B. bark	463	Cro-by	Dent and Co		
Melbourne	April 16	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	
Melita	May 15	A. schr		Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Meteor	June 5	A. str.		Woodward	Augustine Heard and Co		
Miranda	June 3	Pru bg			Bourjau, Huberer and Co		
Moneka	May 16	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazer and Co	Swatow	
Moneta	May 24	B. ship	657	Hidley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Mortaban	June 5	Ha. bk	420	Ode	Order		
Munster	May 25	Han bk		Arends	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Nankin	May 30	B. str.	80	Grange	Fletcher and Co	Hankow	
Nepaulul	May 9	B. ship	513	Spence	Blain, Tate and Co		
Niemen	May 23	B. str.	300	Hutchison	Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod	May 17	B. bark	430	Clark	Hooper and Co		
Ocean Eagle	April 23	A. ship	596	Chisam	J. Maitland and Co	T'ku-k'ng-shang	
Oriental	June 2	B. bark	300	Macey	Johnson and Co		
Otilia	May 27	Nor. bk	496	Rudstad	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Pam Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Paragon	May 15	B bark	373	Lobb	H. Leighton and Co		
Phantom	April 23	B. schr	38		Dow and Co	Hankow	
Po-Yang	June 1	A. str.	827	Briggs	Olyphant and Co	Hankow	
Quivive	May 8	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
Rajah	May 31	B. str	320	Catto	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Hankow	
Red Gauntlet	May 3	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	
Rosa Huth	Aug 12	B. ship	173		F. R. Gantwell		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug	63	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	123	Dulie	Master		
Ruby	May 29	B. lug	70	Holmes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
Sea Witch	May 29	B. bark	372	Hughes	David Sassoon Sons & Co		
Sen-Zai-Maroo,	June 2	Jap. bk	350	Richardson	T. Knox and Co		
Shakspeare	May 13	B. ship	486	Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Shandon	June 5	B. str.	114	Aubin	Moses and Co		
Shanghai	May 27	Spa. bk	204	Anduiza	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hongkong	
Siva	May 31	Ha. bk	246	Borsen	Siemssen and Co		
Staff	May 26	Old. bg	193	Ryser	T. Knox and Co		
Stirling	April 7	B. bark	490		Order		
Summer Cloud	May 2	B. ship	698	Sublston	Dent and Co	London	
Surprise	June 4	A. str	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	
Swatow	May 27	A. str		Bell	E. A. Bell	Tientsin	
Sword Fish	May 31	A. ship	1044	Crandall	Olyphant and Co		
Templeman	June 3	A. bark	364	Jones	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Titania	May 28	Ha. bk	326	Jaeger	Bourjau, Huberer and Co		
Thor	May 23	Da. bg	190	Jepsen	F. L. Martin	Chefoo	
Thorwaldsen	June 2	Da. bg	139	Christensen	Harkort and Co		
Tycoon	May 30	B bark	273	Hill	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hongkong	
Typhoon	May 23	Pru. bg	180	Melnck	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	
Vickery	May 16	A. bark	211	Brooks	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	
Wanderer	May 29	A. str	173	Hunsicker	Augustine Heard and Co	Repairing	
Water Witch	June 2	B. bark	236	Norries	Blain, Tate and Co		
Woosung	May 14	B. bark	300	McQueen	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	
Yiocano	June 3	Spa. bg	249	Flores	J. R. Barras		
Ziba	April 28	B. bark	600		Dent and Co	London	
Zingarl	Mar 11	Chi. str					

104 *Merchant Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-p
Acorn	H M dep0t-sh.	..	..	..	Hockly	..
Bouncer	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Cressy	..
Centaur	H M steamer	6	..	..	Montgomerie	60
Cockchafer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Holder	60
Coromandel [Tender]	H M steamer	4	..	..	Davidson	120
Flamer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Bosanquet	60
Hesper	H M steamer	..	..	..	Harris	120
Imperieuse, [Flag ship]	H M frigate	51	..	350	Willes, C.B.	40
Kestrel	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Huxham	60
Pearl	H M corvette	21	..	250	Borlase, C.B.	60
Slaney	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lee	60
Starling	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Kevill	60
Vulcan	H M troop-ship	6	..	..	Strode	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Draper	..
Mongol	H I M troop-ship	..	..	..	Comte d'Hauteroute	..
Renommée, Flag ship	H I M frigate	..	..	800	De Marolles	..
Nyalaniek	H I R M G.-boat	..	..	..	Geltouhehlm	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Sir W. F. Williams, 22nd Jan.; Laurel, 1st Feb.; Lily, 4th do.; Stuart Wortley, 4th do.; Romeo, 7th do.; James Miller, 8th do.; Jubilee, 13th do.; Egeria, 20th do.; Pegasus, 22nd do.; Ballarat, 19th Mar.; Wagoods, 19th Oct.; Ocean Mail, 20th do.; and Napoleon III., 30th do.

Liverpool—John Bibby, 13th Nov.; Delhi, 7th Jan.; Philomela, 9th do.; Kirkland, 13th do.; Isabella Ridley, 17th Feb; Nile, 22nd do.; Derwent, 14th do.; S. S. Titan, 11th Mar.; Issacy, 12th do.; John Paul, 17th do.; Carn Tual, 21st do.; General Hewett, 29th do.; Art Union, 2nd April; Cyclops, 5th do.

Cardiff—George Ruxton, 10th Dec.; James Gibson, 18th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; Hurricane, 16th Mar.; John Watt, 21st do.; Alpaca, 27th do.; Cheyniles, 2nd April; Spirit of the Lake, 3rd do.

Shields—Palmerston, 19th Feb. *Glasgow*—Ayrshire Lass, 10th Feb.

Dartmouth—Sagittarius, 5th Aug. *Greenock*—Ganzone, 12th Nov.

Sunderland—Samuel, 26th Sept.; Transit, 22nd Nov.; Lady Elizabeth, 12th Feb.; Endora, 14th Mar.; Meggie Atkinson, 17th do.; Fotermuner, 18th do.; Chalmers, 2nd April; Gem Isle, 3rd do.; Queen of the Ocean, 4th do.; City of Durham, 5th do.; Hawthorn, 7th do.

Deal—Procymatis, 3rd Feb. *Tonsfjo*—Ardville, 4th Jan.

Swansea—Commerce, 30th Mar.; Istamboul, 3rd April; and Sciavonia, 3rd do.

Dundee—Ophir, 6th April.

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